

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

ISSUED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
BY
THE REPUBLICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Entered at the postoffice at Phoenix, Arizona
as mail matter of the second class.

THE REPUBLICAN has its own SPECIAL WIRE connecting its office direct with San Francisco and Chicago, and through these cities with all the great news centers of the world. Besides the Associated Press reports, it receives more special dispatches every day than any paper west of St. Louis, outside of San Francisco.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily, per week, by carrier.....\$.25
Daily, per month, by carrier.....1.00
Daily, per month, by mail.....1.00
Daily, three months, by mail.....3.00
Daily, six months, by mail.....6.00
Daily, one year, by mail.....10.00
Weekly, per month......25
Weekly, per quarter......75
Weekly, per six months.....1.50
Weekly, per year.....3.00

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1892,
JAMES G. BLAINE, - - - OF MAINE

SILVER, COPPER AND LEAD.
Silver was quoted yesterday at \$1.02 per ounce; copper at \$16.00 per 100 pounds, and lead at \$4.67 1/2 per 100 pounds.

MARVELOUS what great newspapers some of the Arizona papers have become, since they have THE REPUBLICAN, with its complete news service, to draw from.

The Tombstone Epitaph, which for several months past has been issued as a daily again reverts to a weekly. The Epitaph under its present management is one of the epic papers in the Territory and we hate to see editor Meek's talents confined to a weekly paper.

The gentleman who presides over the destinies of the Tombstone Prospector has grown so accustomed to selling himself to the highest bidder that he evidently thinks all other newspaper men of the same ilk. The REPUBLICAN begs leave to inform him that its editor is not of that class who publishes a Republican paper one year and a Democratic the next. He is not possessed of that itching palm which is outstretched at every campaign waiting for the tickling silver from the highest bidder. Whatever was said about Governor Zuleck or any one else, by this paper, was said as a sense of duty to the community. Was said because it was—and is now—believed to be true and believed to be a rightful exposure of a rascal. THE REPUBLICAN does not ask for and does not want the sympathy of the Judas Iscariots of journalism in Arizona. It will fight its battles boldly and manfully, just as it has always done, and when the proper time comes strikes from the shoulder.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
The message of President Harrison, which was printed in full in yesterday's REPUBLICAN, will stand as an exceedingly able state paper. It is not radical in the advocacy of any measures favored yet it deals with them in a very strong and able manner. The various Executive Departments of the Government are not dealt with in detail, but a concise and clear statement of their magnitude given, and then Congress is referred to the reports of the various Secretaries.

Referring to the values of farm products and the operations of the tariff the President shows that some versatile knowledge of the subject which he showed in his numerous speeches in 1888, and which so agreeably surprised his friends. As he well says there has been a marked increase in the price of farm products the past year, and every attention possible is being devoted by the administration to the farming interests. His position in favor of protection to American interests and American industries is in line with that policy which stands for the greatest good to the greatest number. He clearly shows the absurdities of the demagogic cries of "increased prices caused by the tariff," when in fact there was a general upward tendency of the market from other sources and articles not at all affected by the tariff shared in the advance. Imports at New York for the first three weeks of November, being the first under the McKinley bill, increased 8 per cent over 1889, and 7 per cent over 1888, for the corresponding periods in those years. The cries against the tariff came largely from abroad and are re-echoed at home by a class who would reduce laboring men to the lowest possible margin. England, France, Austria and Germany may well cry out against America's tariff when that tariff enables home manufacturers to spring up which will furnish the articles heretofore imported from those countries.

The reciprocity clause of the tariff bill is especially commended, and there is now no question of reciprocity being one of the principles on which the Republican party will conduct its campaign in 1892. With steamship lines to the countries south of us, which the President so earnestly recommends, there will be developed a trade that will turn millions of dollars to the balance in favor of the United States. Congress can scarcely fail to appropriate sums for the encouragement of this ocean-carrying trade.

Upon the Mormon evil the President shows great familiarity, and that he has investigated the subject thoroughly. The reports of the Governors of Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Arizona, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, contained much valuable information from men thoroughly conversant with the subject. Secretary Noble also laid considerable stress upon this terrible blot on the Nation, and the President shows that he, too, considered well the hypocrisy and treason of this organization. His remarks should be carefully read by every voter. He says:

The increasing number and influence of the non-Mormon population in Utah is observed with satisfaction. The recent letter of Wilford Woodruff, president of the Mormon Church, in which he advised his people to refrain from

contracting any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land, has attracted much attention and it is hoped that its influence will be highly beneficial in restraining infractions of the law of the United States, but the fact should not be overlooked that the doctrine or belief of the Church that polygamous marriages are rightful and supported by Divine revelation remains unchanged. President Woodruff does not renounce the doctrine, but refrains from teaching it and advises against the practice of it because the law is now against it. It is quite true the law should not attempt to deal with the faith or belief of any one, but this is quite another thing and the only easy way to deal with the Territory of Utah is that those who believe polygamy to be rightful shall not have the power to make it lawful.

His advocacy of a National election law is the clearest and most forcible argument in favor of such a law we have ever seen presented. It is so pertinent to the question in every phase of it that it is here quoted in full:

If an intelligent and loyal company of American citizens were required to catalogue the essential human conditions of national life, I do not doubt that with absolute unanimity they would begin with "free and honest elections," and it is gratifying to know that in general there is a growing and non-partisan demand for better election laws. But against this sign of hope and progress must be set the depressing and undeniable fact that election laws and methods are sometimes cunningly contrived to ensure authority control. A whole volume would be needed to complete the list of shortcomings and fraud. In my last annual message I suggested that the adjustment of the existing law providing for federal supervising of Congressional elections, offered an effective method of reforming these abuses. The need of such a law has manifested itself in many parts of the country and its wholesome restraints and penalties will be useful in all. The constitutionality of such legislation has been affirmed by the Supreme Court. Its probable effectiveness is evidenced by the character of the opposition that is made to it. It has been denounced as if it were a new exercise of federal power and an interference with the rights of the state. Nothing could be further from the truth. Congress has already fixed a time for the election of members of Congress, which must be by written or printed ballots. It has provided for the appointment by Circuit Courts upon the petition of a certain number of citizens, of election supervisors and made it their duty to supervise the registration of voters, conducted by the state officers, to challenge persons offering to register, to personally inspect and scrutinize the registration lists and to add their names to the list for the purpose of identification and prevention of frauds, to attend at elections and remain with the boxes until the votes are all cast and counted; to attach to the registry list and election returns any statement touching the accuracy and fairness of the registry and election; to take and to transmit to the clerk of the House of Representatives any evidence of fraudulent practices which may be presented to them. The same law provides for the appointment of deputy United States marshals to attend the polls and support the supervisors in the discharge of their duties and to arrest persons violating the election law. The provisions of this familiar title of the Revised Statutes have been put into exercise by both the great political parties, in the North as well as in the South. It is not, therefore, a question whether we shall have a federal election law, for we now have one and have had one for nearly twenty years, but whether we shall have an effective one.

The present law stops just short of effectiveness, for it surrenders to the local authorities all control over the certification which establishes the right to a seat in the House of Representatives. This defect should be cured. Equality of representation and the purity of elections must be maintained or everything that is valuable in our system of government will be lost. The qualification of an elector must be sought in the law, not in the opinion, prejudice or fears of a class, however powerful. The path of an elector to the ballot-box must be free from the ambush, fear and the enticement of fraud; the course true and open, that none shall gain by it. Such a law should be absolutely non-partisan and impartial. It should give the advantage to honesty, the control to majority. Surely there is nothing sectional about this creed. If it shall happen that the penalties of the laws intended to enforce these rights fall here and not there, it is not because the law is sectional, but because, happily, crime is local and not universal. Nor should it be forgotten that every law, whether relating to elections or to any other subject, whether enacted by the State or by the Nation, has force behind it. The court, the marshal or constable, the posse comitatus, the prison, are all and always behind the law. One cannot be charged with unfriendliness to any section or class who seeks only to restrain violators of law and of personal right. No community will find lawlessness profitable, no community can afford to have it known that the officers who are charged with the preservation of the peace and order and the restraint of their criminal classes are themselves the product of fraud or violence. The magistrate is then with out respect and the law without sanction. The lawlessness can be made to run in one channel. The killing of a United States Marshal, carrying out of arrest for an election offense, is full of offense to the men who are passed by a city marshal for a crime against life or property.

But it is said that this legislation will revive animosities and some have even suggested that when the peaceful methods of fraud are made impossible, they may be supplanted by intimidation and violence. If the proposed law gives any qualified elector by a hair's width more than his equal influence or detracts so much from any other qualified elector it is fatally impeached. But if the law is equal and the animosity to evoke grow out of the fact that some electors have been accustomed to exercise the franchise for others as well as for themselves, then these animosities ought not be fanned without shame, and cannot be given any weight in the discussion without dishonor. No choice is left to me but to enforce with vigor all laws intended to secure to the citizen his constitutional rights and to recommend that the inadequacies of such laws be promptly remedied if to promote with zeal every project for the development of its material interests, rivers, harbors, mines and factories, and the intelligence, peace and security under the law of its communities and its homes is not accepted as sufficient evidence of friendliness to any state or section, I cannot add convenience at election practices that not only disturb, but rob all local results but rob the electors of other states and sections of their most precious political rights.

As a whole the message is a very strong one, one which cannot well be attacked and one which the people will read with interest and will fully endorse.

J. O. SCHRIVER

BRICK MANUFACTURER.

YARD, JACKSON STREET.

Collins Addition, Phoenix, Arizona.

BRICK FOR SALE IN ALL QUANTITIES

Estimates given for all kinds of brick work

WHITTIER, FULLER & CO.

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

SASH, DOORS, ETC.

Los Angeles, Cal

WANTS.

The quickest returns for the least money are to be obtained from the REPUBLICAN'S Want Columns. Situations Wanted, Help Wanted, For Rent, For Sale, To Let, To Exchange, One Cent a word each insertion, or by the month at Five Cents per line per day.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE OF TWO TO FOUR ROOMS, OR BOARD AND TWO ROOMS for two persons. Inquire at this office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A BAY HORSE WITH STAR IN FOREHEAD, branded 8 on left shoulder and Y 0 on right hind, and three white feet; 7 or 8 years old. A liberal reward will be given for return to H. C. McDONALD, Phoenix, A. T. 15-23

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A CENTRALLY LOCATED desirable residence of five large rooms. Rent, \$30. Inquire at this office. 4-11

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY IMPROVED 40-acre ranch, 2 1/2 miles from Phoenix, with or without stock and farming implements. Apply L. D. C. P. O. Box 36, Phoenix. 179-21

FOR SALE—TWO GRINDING PANS, ONE Settling Pan, and one 12x20 Engine. All in first-class condition, and will be sold cheap. Inquire at THIS OFFICE.

LOST.

LOST—BETWEEN OPERA HOUSE AND Van Buren street, a money bag, containing \$50.00, and three white feet; 7 or 8 years old. A liberal reward will be given for return to H. C. McDONALD, Phoenix, A. T. 15-23

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. J. W. MILLER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, Windsor House, Centre street, above Adams street, Phoenix.

WESTER STREET, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Third Building, rooms 8 and 10, Phoenix, Arizona.

ABRAM HUMPHRIES, COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office: Room 5, Third Building. References: Leavenworth Bank, St. Louis; H. C. Power, President First National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.; F. H. Marshall, Cashier Woodstock Iron Company, Anniston, Ala.

BAKER & CAMPBELL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office: Over National Bank.

J. W. WOODWARD, L. R. CHALMERS. WOODWARD & CHALMERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rooms 7 and 9, Third Building, Phoenix, Arizona.

DR. SCOTT HELM, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, Maricopa Street, East side of Plaza, Phoenix, Arizona.

DR. J. HARDY, DENTIST. All Work Guaranteed. Young Building, opposite Commercial Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz.

DR. H. JESSUP, DENTIST. ALL WORK guaranteed and prices reasonable. Rooms 11 and 12, Fifth Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CORNER CENTER and Jefferson streets. Only house employing white help throughout. GEO. H. N. LURES, proprietor.

GO TO THE FASHION BARBER SHOP FOR shaving, hair cutting, shampooing, bathing, hair singeing. Ladies work done at the shop or residence. Prices to suit the times. Opposite the Opera House. FRANK SHIRLEY, proprietor.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

ARIZONA CHAPTER NO. 1, R. A. M. Stated convocation on the second Monday of each month. J. B. Creamer, H. P. C. H. Knapp, Secretary.

ARIZONA LODGE NO. 2, F. AND A. M. Stated meetings on the first Tuesday of each month. Dayton A. Reed, W. M.; C. H. Knapp, Secretary.

QUANTON ARIZONA NO. 1, PATRIARCHS Militant, I. O. O. F. Meets third Tuesday of each month. John Gray, Commandant; N. E. Morford, Clerk.

ENDYMION LEON A. O. U. W. MEETS second and fourth Wednesday of each month. F. M. Czarnowski, Commander; G. H. Rothrock, Recorder.

A. O. U. W. PHOENIX LODGE NO. 5. Regular meeting every Wednesday evening in Pythian Hall. D. F. Conroy, M. W.; G. H. Rothrock, Recorder.

ARIZONA DEGREE LODGE NO. 2, D. OF R. Meets second and fourth Thursday evening of each month. Miss Nettie Carrier, N. G.; C. S. Scott, Secretary.

PHOENIX LODGE NO. 2, I. O. O. F. MEETS every Saturday evening in K. of F. Hall. C. S. Scott, N. G.; John Gray, Secretary.

LOADED SHELLS

Powder, Shot and Ammunition

OF ALL KINDS

TALBOT & HUBBARD'S

GUNS TO RENT.

THE

National Bank of Arizona,

PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

M. W. KALES, President.

SOL. LEWIS, Vice-President.

GEO. W. HOADLEY, Cashier.

Capital, Paid Up, - - - \$100,000

Surplus, - - - - - 30,000

DIRECTORS.

M. W. KALES, J. Y. T. SMITH, SOL. LEWIS

CHARLES GOLDMAN, GEO. W. HOADLEY.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The Bank of California, - - - - - San Francisco

Agency of Bank of California, - - - - - New York

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, - - - - - Los Angeles

The National Bank of Commerce, - - - - - St. Louis

Commercial National Bank, - - - - - Tucson

Bank of Arizona, - - - - - Phoenix

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, - - - - - London

"LA VILLA PLACE" SPECIAL OFFERING

----- This Desirable Tract has just been opened as -----

Residence Property

- 40 MAGNIFICENT LOTS -

Only three minutes' walk to the Public School, Postoffice and City Hall

Titles Perfect - No City Taxes

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN THIS VICINITY ARE AMONG THE FINEST IN THE CITY

We call attention to this most attractive property for homes or as an investment.

Any person wanting a choice location should not fail to examine this property before purchasing elsewhere.

110 100

45 46

43 44

41 42

39 40

37 38

35 36

33 34

31 32

29 30

27 28

25 26

23 24

21 22

19 20

17 18

15 16

13 14

11 12

9 10

7 8

5 6

3 4

1 2

80 100

VAN BUREN STREET

CITY OF PHOENIX

A Continuation of Yuma Street, 80 Feet Wide, running the Full Length of the Tract.

EACH LOT HAS A FRONTAGE OF 50 FEET.

A pro-rata Water right with Every Lot.

A portion of this Property is Highly Improved with Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Etc.

For terms and plat of above described property call at office of

GEO. B. PERKINS,

Sole Agent of La Villa Tract, second door west of the Hartford Bank, Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona. P. O. box 323.

Carriage always at the door, and no trouble to show property. Plats, with prices and terms, mailed on application.



MEN'S - -

- - CLOTHING

- - AND -

BOYS' - -

- - CLOTHING

WE FIND OUR FALL PURCHASES OF MEN'S AND Boys' Clothing have been too heavy considering the scarcity of ready Cash in our City.

- TIME BY THE FORELOOK -

IS OUR MOTTO UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES

WE SHALL OFFER A LARGE

LIBERAL - DISCOUNT

During the NEXT THIRTY DAYS of all lines of Clothing so as to reduce our present stock.

CALL AND SEE OUR LOW PRICES

Dillon & Kenealy

LEADING CLOTHIERS

OPERA HOUSE

DRUG STORE

EVERYTHING NEW AND FRESH

E. E. PROWELL, PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all hours of the Day or Night.

TRUSSES and CRUTCHES

A full line of these articles now on hand and warranted

ALL GOODS AT NEW YORK PRICES

Toilet Articles of all Kinds,

Patent Medicines, Flavoring Extracts

Combs, Brushes, Sponges, Soaps, Etc.

DROP IN AND HAVE A GLASS OF SODA, PURE FRUIT SYRUP

PATTON OPERA HOUSE BUILDING,

CENTER STREET.